The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news elements and editorial interpretations of matters of labor interest in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 12, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 1347 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1937 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 27, NO. 6

Be sure you put your feet in the right place then stand firm.—Lincoln.

Wide Field Covered By Organized Labor

Strikes, Labor Temples, Shorter Hours, Organization Gains, and Union Shop Agreements Feature Activities in Large Areas.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The following items gleaned from reliable sources give a bird's-eye picture of some of the current activities of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the gains made by the organized workers over a broad field.

ALL BAKERY WORKERS IN ORGANIZATION

Check and double check for Bakery Workers' Union No. 31 of Long Beach, Calif., the officials of which report it is the first of all local unions in the latest organization drive to include all members of the industry on its membership book. It was stated that although all bakers in the city were members of the union, there were still four shops which had not yet accepted a union agreement, but it was believed they would soon sign up.

FAKE UNION LABEL DIRECTORY

James H. Doyle, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label League of Alameda County, Calif., issued a warning to the trades unions in that area that an advertising group calling themselves "the Federal Union Advertising Company, or some such similar name," whose representative, it was alleged, had been calling upon the merchants in the city of Oakland selling advertising for a label directory, was unauthorized to sell such advertising by either the building trades, the central labor councils, or the Union Label League. He said the bona fide label directory was being compiled by the Union Label League.

TVA EXTENDS 5-DAY WEEK

Following new schedules of work adopted by the Tennessee Valley Authority approximately 1,000 employes now have the five-day forty-hour week. The campaign for the five-day week was begun a year and a half ago by the American Federation of Government Employes. Under the new program employes begin work at the regular time, eight a. m., and work one hour later each afternoon, quitting at 4:45. About 100 of the five-day week employes work in the Knoxville, Tenn., offices of the TVA.

SIX-DAY WEEK IN SOUTHERN PACIFIC SHOPS

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company shops at El Paso, Texas, which had been working spasmodically for a number of years, were recently put on a straight six-day basis and will continue full-time work for the remainder of the period. The new work arrangements covered about 550 men who had been working as little as three days a week with very few of them rarely putting in over five days' time.

SCHOOL JANITORS WIN STRIKE

The organized janitors of La Salle, Ill., tied up the operation of the city schools for two weeks by a strike declared in protest against a policy of the school authorities of not filling vacancies in the janitorial force with members of the union. The point at issue was won by the union, and the public schools again functioned normally.

$250,000 LABOR TEMPLE OPENED

Organized labor in Chattanooga, Tenn., recently moved into the new six-story $250,000 labor temple, which was made possible by each of the 25,000 union members contributing one day's pay, amounting to a minimum of $10. The celebration of opening the temple, sponsored by the Chattanooga Central Labor Union, was participated in by 618 delegates from 113 local unions, all attuned to the strains of the central body's 50-piece band.

LABOR LEADERS ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

The committee appointed by Governor L. A. Miller of Wyoming to draft changes in the state's Workmen's Compensation Law for presentation to the Wyoming State Legislature has included 13 representatives of organized labor. In addition there were 13 representatives of industry, and a witness day's pay, amounting to a minimum of $10. The celebration of opening the temple, sponsored by the Chattanooga Central Labor Union, was participated in by 618 delegates from 113 local unions, all attuned to the strains of the central body's 50-piece band.

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EDITORIAL

EVASION OF LAW BY BIG CORPORATIONS

One of the outstanding developments of recent congressional investigations is the revelation of what appears to be a well defined purpose of many corporations to evade statute law. Instead of undertaking to ascertain the true spirit of our laws, in addition to the letter, and then complying with both the letter and the spirit, a considerable number of corporations, it has been shown, mobilize all the ability of their legal experts to devise methods for evading the law without actually violating it, and thus defeat the purpose of the people's representatives in enacting such legislation.

An illustration of this unpatriotic practice apparently was brought into the open by the Senate subcommittee investigating labor espionage in the testimony of James H. Smith, president of the Corporations Auxiliary Company, an alleged labor spy concern with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, regarding the services rendered by the company to the Chrysler Corporation, one of the largest automobile manufacturing companies in the United States.

According to press reports, the testimony showed that the Chrysler Corporation paid the Corporations Auxiliary Company $21,627,476.41 for labor spying activities in the interest of the corporation in 1934, $76,476,41.81 in 1935, and $7,507,67 in 1936, and $64,885.72 for the first ten months of 1936.

Senator La Follette, chairman of the subcommittee, called attention to the fact that the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 required a report of expenditures of $20,000 or over for any single purpose. The documents presented by Senator La Follette revealed that the bill of the Corporations Auxiliary Company to the Chrysler Corporation for services rendered during 1935, amounting to $72,307.67, was rendered in four separate amounts each under $20,000, one by a law firm of which Smith was a member, another by the Equitable Audit and Publishing Company, a Smith affiliate, and one each by the Smith donation auxiliary Company and an affiliate, the International Auxiliary Company.

Senator La Follette asked Mr. Smith if this splitting up the bill for $72,307.67 into four smaller bills was not more than the amount for with a report is required by the Securities and Exchange Act was not an attempt to evade the law. Mr. Smith, with weasel words, refused to admit that the Attorney representing the Chrysler Corporation, in response to an inquiry regarding his knowledge of the alleged false billing by the Corporations Auxiliary Company in order to avoid the requirements of the Act, said he heard the testimony but could not vouch for its accuracy. Despite these evasive denials, the circumstances under which split bills for alleged services rendered for 1935 for the first time in four years, and immediately after the enactment of the Securities and Exchange Act required reports of expenditures for the same purpose of number of years, were recently put on a straight six-day basis and will continue full-time work for the remainder of the period. The new work arrangements covered about 550 men who had been working as little as three days a week with very few of them rarely putting in over five days' time.

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Associated Press Attack on Validity Of Labor Act Hit by Government Brief

Attorney General Cummings Holds Measure Passed by Congress Does Not Impair Freedom of the Press Nor Restrain the Circulation of News—Upholds National Labor Relations Board in Ordering Guild Member Reinstated.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act was strongly upheld in a brief filed by the Government in the Supreme Court of the United States sustaining the action of the National Labor Relations Board in ordering the New York office of the Associated Press to reinstate its employee, Morris Watson, a member of the American Newspaper Guild, whom the board found after a full hearing, had been discharged because of his union activities and in violation of the unfair labor practice stipulations of the Act.

The Associated Press appealed the board's decision to the Circuit Court of First Court in New York City, on the ground that the Wagner Act and hence the order of the Board was unconstitutional. The Federal District Court sustained the action of the Board and upheld the constitutionality of the Act.

The Associated Press then appealed the case to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Judicial Circuit, which affirmed the action of the District Court and likewise upheld the constitutionality of the Act. From the Appeals Court decision the Associated Press appealed to the Supreme Court, and the Court has since then scheduled the case for argument during the second week in February.

News Agency Not Newspaper

The Government took the general position that the National Labor Relations Act does not restrain the free circulation of news nor impair the privilege of a news gathering agency to discharge an employe for failure to apply its standards of impartiality.

"A newspaper publisher does not," the brief said, "have a special immunity from the application of general laws merely because it has for its purpose the recognized right and liberty of others."

The statute goes no further than the requirement that the petitioner refrain from interfering with its employes in their self-organization for collective bargaining, and consequently the Act does not impair the power of discharging an employe for the reason that he belongs to a labor organization."

Protects Workers' Recognized Liberties

"The statute here under consideration," the brief continued, "imposes no restraint whatever on the free circulation of news, it does no more than impede the conceded privilege of a newspaper publisher to discharge its employes for failure to live up to its standards of impartiality, and it cannot be said that it touches the freedom of the guarantee of freedom of the press.

"It limits only the employer's freedom to coerce, restrain or discriminate against employes because of their exercise of recognized liberties. It does not compel organization into labor unions or establish a closed shop. The employer retains unimpaired his right to reach an agreement as to wages he will pay and the working conditions he will furnish.

"If the employer accepts substantive terms of employment, the act merely confirms and promotes the equal right of the employer and employes to adjust all terms by 'private bargaining' and protects employes in their organization and choice of representatives for that purpose.

"Petitioner invokes 'liberty of contract,' not in order to be free to conduct its business operations or its business, but in order to be free to interfere with the recognized liberties of its employes."

SOCIAL SECURITY LAUDED BY A. F. OF L. SECRETARY

Morrison Visions Good Year Ahead for Organized Labor Movement — Arranges for 1937 Convention in Denver.

Denver, Colo. (AFLNS).—The Social Security Bill enacted by the Seventy-Fourth Congress and the State measures passed in compliance with the Federal Act were praised by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, in an interview here.

Mr. Morrison, who was in Denver making arrangements for the convention of the A. F. of L. to be held here next Fall, was questioned briefly on the question of social security. "For many years," he said, "I have lived to see the day when the fears of unemployment and old age will be driven from the minds of men, women and children. I think that day has come with social security."

Despite certain decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States during the last two years regarded by many detrimental to the interests of working men and women, the American Federation of Labor has increased its membership, Mr. Morrison declared.

"I expect to see a wonderful year for the A. F. of L.," Mr. Morrison said. "We hope to see legislation enacted that will be helpful to labor, and we hope to remedy any legislation that has been weakened through decisions of the United States Supreme Court."

Increase in A. F. of L. Membership

Secretary Morrison, it was announced, the Federation's affiliated unions show an increasing membership. A total of 1,700,000 charters were granted in December than in any month since August, 1934. The most recent international charter was issued to the International Association of Clashers and Dye House Workers, which started off with a membership of over ten thousand and covers an industry with around 25,000 workers.

With regard to the controversy with the Committee for Industrial Organization, Mr. Morrison said he hoped the matter would be adjusted within a reasonable time. The charter was for William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has the backing of the rank and file of labor and is carrying out the instructions of three conventions of the American Federation of Labor. He added that John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., he just "will bring to mind the instructions of the convention."

Accompanied by officials of the Denver organized labor movement, Mr. Morrison made a tour of the halls for the purpose of selecting one adequate for the convention. A number were inspected because of inadequate seating capacity. After careful inspection, the Denver Municipal Auditorium was approved, and Commissioner of Supplies E. B. Patton granted the use of the hall to the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly for the convention.

In addition, Mr. Morrison called for bids from several union printing offices for printing the daily proceedings of the convention and acquired information regarding the capacity, rates, and union status of Denver hotels.

STRIKE SUBPOENA PLAN OF SECRETARY PERKINS OPPOSED BY A. F. OF L.

Green Says New Power Sought by Legislative Proposal Contains Germs of Compulsory Arbitration.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Disapproval by the American Federation of Labor of the proposal made by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins that Congress enact legislation conferring power upon the Secretary of Labor to subpoena parties in labor disputes was expressed by William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

The function of the Department of Labor in industrial controversies, Mr. Green said, is to act as a mediator, not as a trial court. In compulsory attendance at hearings he visioned the "compulsory acceptance of departmental decisions," which was not far removed from compulsory arbitration, traditionally opposed by the organized labor movement.

The text of Mr. Green's statement follows:

"The American Federation of Labor is opposed to the suggestion that Congress quickly pass a law conferring upon the Secretary of Labor authority to administer oaths, subpoena books, papers and records and to compel participants in industrial disputes to come to Washington for examination and submission of testimony under oath.

"First of all, legislation fraught with such far-reaching consequences should be considered only when economic and industrial conditions are approximately normal. It is hardly conceivable that Congress would base the enactment of such important legislation upon incidents which arise out of one industrial controversy.

Department Turned into "Trial Court"

"Secondly, proceedings initiated under authority of such compulsory legislation would take on the character of a trial in court where charge and counter-charges would be made and thus the bitterness of the industrial controversy would be increased instead of allayed.

"Such procedure ought to be avoided. The Department of Labor should be a mediation instrumentality of government and not a court. It should surrender most valuable service in the settlement of industrial disputes and in the promotion of industrial peace through the exercise of wise, judicious and careful mediation.

"It has succeeded during the years of its existence through conciliation and mediation in the prevention of settlements in thousands of industrial controversies. It is only a step from compulsory attendance at hearings and the compulsory submission of testimony under oath to the books, papers and records, to the compulsory acceptance of departmental decisions.

Compulsory Methods Opposed

"That would be compulsory arbitration to which the American Federation of Labor is uncompromisingly opposed.

"There should be one effective mediation and conciliation instrumentality government available for use when industrial controversies arise. No department is better fitted to carry out and exercise such a wholesome influence than the Department of Labor.

"Other Boards and Commissions, such as the National Labor Relations Board, upon which Congress has conferred quasi-judicial power, may exercise the power of subpoena and compulsory attendance at hearings, and compulsory evidence under oath, in conformity with the administrative and judicial authority conferred upon them by Congress.

"The public interest, however, will be best served through the maintenance of the Labor Department as a mediation and conciliation department through which the government may, not by the application of forceful methods, but through persuasion, conciliation and mediation, promote settlements of industrial disputes which arise between employers and employees."

MORE GAINS IN UNION ORGANIZATION LISTED

By A. F. of L. News Service.

As the result of an intensified organization campaign carried on throughout the United States the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is reported to have a membership estimated at 216,000, which is a 100 per cent advance during the last four years.

The Cannery Workers' Union of San Pedro and Long Beach, Calif., reports the negotiation of an agreement with the San Carlos Canning Company providing for a closed shop and union wages, hours and working conditions. The engineers' union made an agreement with the company at the same time.

The Tacoma, Wash., local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America announces that over 300 Tacoma firms employ union drivers and should have the patronage of organized labor.

The Firefighters' Local Union of Phoenix, Ariz., recently affiliated with the International Association of Firefighters.

A new Building Trades Council has been organized in Asheville, N. C., seven years after the dissolution of the old one, with delegates from all the building trades crafts in the city.

Pay Increases Won By Organized Labor

United Action in Collective Bargaining Raises Living Standards for Many Working Men and Women.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The following interesting items regarding the achievements of American Federation of Labor unions in improving the economic conditions of the workers are compiled from labor papers and other authoritative sources.

CALIFORNIA BAKERY DRIVERS

A strike lasting four hours by 19 members of the Bakery Wagon Drivers Union, in Marin, Napa and Sonoma counties, California, resulted in an agreement between the union and the Langendorf-United Bakeries under which the drivers will receive the same scale of $48 per week paid union drivers in San Francisco and San Mateo counties.

OMAHA NEWSPAPER PRINTERS

A six per cent wage increase for all employes of the composing room of the World-Herald and the Bee-News of Omaha, Neb., who are members of the Omaha Typographical Union, was secured in a new agreement compiling with the award announced by Dr. Frederick W. Clayton, pastor of All Saints Episcopal Church of Omaha, who acted as arbitrator. Day employes formerly receiving $1 per hour will receive $1.06, under the contract and those employed at night receive $1.12½ per hour.

PENNSYLVANIA BARBERS

A uniform price scale for barbers in approximately one hundred towns in Cambria county, Pa., was adopted by the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, Local No. 704, Barnesboro, at a meeting attended by practically every barber in that area. The meeting decided to adopt the price scale effective in Patton, Pa., which is 40 cents for a hair cut and 25 cents for a shave. It was agreed to close shops at seven o'clock at night through the week and nine o'clock on Saturday night and to close the year around on Thursday afternoon.

ST. LOUIS MACHINISTS

Officials of Machinists Union in St. Louis, Mo., announced that hereafter machinists employed on outside maintenance or erection work will be paid $1.50 per hour in place of the former rate of $1.25 and that payment will be paid $1.65 an hour instead of $1.37½.

CLEVELAND BAKERY DRIVERS

Bakery Drivers Union No. 52 of Cleveland, Ohio, secured a closed shop agreement with five companies providing a ten per cent wage increase, a five-day 45-hour week, no deliveries on Saturday, a week's vacation with pay, priority rights and free uniforms. Wages are now $33.60 a week instead of the former $30.

PORT HURON PAPER MILL WORKERS

Local unions of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and the International Brotherhood of Papermakers recently negotiated an agreement with the Port Huron Paper Co., Port Huron, Mich., granting wage increases totaling approximately $40,000 a year.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS

In a new agreement negotiated by the Machinists Union of New York City with the Neo-Gravure Company maintenance machinists who were receiving $52 for a 40-hour week were granted $55 for a 36-hour week.

SAN FRANCISCO OPTICAL WORKERS

Forty members of the San Francisco, Calif., Optical Workers' Union won a long strike for higher wages and better working conditions. Under the settlement terms a minimum wage of $35 a week was fixed in place of the average wage of $27.50 before the strike. Plants where the 40-hour week was already in effect will continue to work that minimum number of hours, while other shops where lesser hours have been in effect will continue at their minimum.

FRISCO WAREHOUSEMEN

An improvement in wages and hours was reported in the settlement of the dock strike, lasting 77 days, ended by the Warehousemen's Union of San Francisco, Calif. It was said that under the agreement 500 men returned to work at a wage scale providing 70 cents an hour for straight time in the milling warehouses and a minimum of 70 cents an hour in grain, feed and milling warehouses. A 40-hour week also provided a 40-hour week.

WYANDOTTE NEWSPAPER PRINTERS

Following a seven weeks' strike of printers employed by the Wyandotte Daily News, Wyandotte, Mich., an agreement was negotiated by the Detroit Typographical Union No. 18, providing for the reinstatement of the strikers without discrimination and a new wage scale for a forty-hour week of five days and eight hours per day time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays. From January 1 to June 30 the contract fixed wages at 90 cents per hour for day work and 95 cents per hour for night work. From July 1 to December 31 the wages will be 95 cents per hour for day work and $1 for night work. Union officials said this was an increase of 20 to 30 cents per hour over wages paid before the men went out.

Green Supports Bill For Licensing Corporations by Federal Government

A. F. of L. President Says Senator O'Mahoney's Measure Will Give Statutory Effect to Fundamental Rights of Working Men and Women—Holds Measure Is Constitutional.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Strong commendation of the provisions of the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming to provide a Federal system of charters and licenses for corporations was voiced by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at the hearing held on the bill by the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Under the system of State charters now in effect there are no provisions regarding fair labor conditions, declared Mr. O'Mahoney's measure requires each Federal license or charter to include broad guarantees for the protection of the workers' fundamental rights which corporations must live up to in order to secure and retain the right to do business.

"I am glad to have the privilege to testify before your Committee on the bill introduced by Senator O'Mahoney and now under your consideration," Mr. Green said. "In the eyes of organized labor in the United States this proposal is one of the most fundamental in purpose and far-reaching in importance ever considered by Congress.

"It is important because it is based upon a correct diagnosis of our economic ailment; because it prescribes a treatment which is sound, which does not threaten our economic growth, our democratic institutions, and which does not contravene or contradict a single requirement of our Constitution.

Giant Corporations Menace Masses

"Today this proposal takes on added significance because of its timeliness. Recent years have revealed the extent to which economic forces have emerged from the tragic collapse of seven years when it already finds itself faced with the self-same forces of destruction which brought about the depression. These forces are those of economic unbalance and inequality, of unbridled and irresponsible economic power of giant corporate aggregates wielded by few who are accountable to none. They are the forces of speculation of momentary profiteering in which the masses of our people have no participation in their earnings or power or defrauded of their hard-earned savings.

"We must find a way, and find it promptly, to deal with these destructive forces and to stop them from wrecking the industrial and financial scene. I believe the O'Mahoney Bill offers such a way.

Safeguards Industrial Self-Government

"It is important that the public thoroughly understands that this Bill does not propose to vest the government with power to regulate the manner in which all business is to be conducted. The Bill would not seek to interfere with industrial self-government. It merely establishes a set of standards, of safeguards within which business must adhere before engaging in commerce. These rules primarily establish fair labor practices, the conduct of any corporate business which has conducted fairly, honestly and responsibly. They do clearly establish, however, lines which corporations must not overstep, minimum standards below which they must not go. They are designed to encourage adherence to them is essential to protect public interest and to promote and safeguard the welfare of investors, consumers, and of Labor.

Fundamental Labor Provisions

"The administration of this law does not, therefore, establish any new set of governmental agencies. The law will operate with utmost economy. It will be administered by the Federal Trade Commission with certain changes and adjustments which would seem to be desirable under the circumstances.

"The requirements of the Bill with regard to Labor provide fundamental standards, the desirability of which cannot be questioned. They will prohibit, for all time, the question of discrimination against women in the matter of rates of pay. They will do away with the employment of children under sixteen and establish the minimum age of eighteen for hazardous occupations. Minimum wages for the lowest paid classes of unskilled labor may be recommended by the Commission, but only when it finds that abuses in the form of low wage scales, contrary to the public interest, exist, and that such abuses have not been eliminated through collective bargaining.

Collective Bargaining Protected

"The Bill further provides that as a condition of securing a federal charter or license corporations will agree to respect the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. The Bill requires the compliance with all the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act and in determining such compliance it limits the Commission by the findings of fact and conclusions of law of the National Labor Relations Board.

"It is hardly necessary for me at this time to plead before this Committee the workers' need for protection of their rights of self-organization and the designation of their representatives for collective bargaining. These rights have become the declared policy of the United States expressed in the National Labor Relations Act and in other statutes.

"Every thinking person agrees that these rights must be exercised by the workers free from restraint or coercion by the employers if we are to avoid industrial strife and the suppression of the free flow of interstate commerce. Today the worker cannot bargain alone. He can deal except the terms offered or join the ranks of the unemployed. But through collective effort workers can effectively protect their rights and secure an equitable share in productive returns."

Bill Is Held Constitutional

Turning to the power of Congress under the Federal Constitution to enact the O'Mahoney Bill, Mr. Green said:

"There is no question in my mind of the constitutionality of the terms of this measure. The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that under the commerce clause of the Constitution that Congress has complete power to protect interstate commerce from the injury of persons and agents engaged wholly in interstate commerce.

"What is the extent of interstate commerce is a question of fact and not of law, as a judicial decision. Ample evidence is available on the basis of which Congress can determine the extent of industrial activities and the extent to which the flow of such commerce must be protected if the welfare of our nation is to be safeguarded.

"I sincerely urge your committee to give this important measure its favorable consideration."

(From January 30 iss. e of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

AFL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CONVENES ON FEBRUARY 8

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will meet on February 8, in the Council Room of the A. F. of L. headquarters here, Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the Federation, announced.

The Executive Council consists of the President of the Federation, 15 Vice Presidents, and the Secretary-Treasurer. All members are elected by the annual convention of the Federation for one year, their terms beginning on January 1 following the convention. The Council is the administrative agency of the American Federation of Labor. It is required to give a detailed report of its activities to the annual convention. The duties of the Council include watching legislative matters affecting labor or with affiliated national and international unions, chartering unions, settling disputes between affiliated unions of the obligations assumed in their certificates of affiliation, and administering the funds of the Federation, which in the fiscal year 1935-1936 totaled over one and one-half million dollars.

The members of the Executive Council are the following officers of the American Federation of Labor, elected by the 1936 convention:

President, William Green (miner); first vice president, Frank Duffy (carpenter); second vice president, John Rickert (garment worker); third vice president, Matthew Woll (photo-engraver); fourth vice president, John Coefield (plumber); fifth vice president, Joseph D. Wharton (machinist); sixth vice president, Joseph N. Weber (musician); seventh vice president, G. M. Bugniazet (electrical worker); eighth vice president, George M. Harrison (railway clerk); ninth vice president, Daniel J. Tobin (teamster); tenth vice president, Harry C. Bates (bricklayer); eleventh vice president, Edward J. Gainor (letter carrier); twelfth vice president, W. D. Mahon (street and electric railway carman); thirteenth vice president, Felix H. Knight (railway carman); fourteenth vice president, George E. Browne (theatrical stage employes); fifteenth vice president, Edward Flore (hotel and restaurant employes); secretary-treasurer, Frank Morrison (printer).

(From January 30 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

UNION HEADS TO DISCUSS 'LABOR AND LEGISLATION'

Green, Woll, Harrison and Ornburn Will Broadcast Views Over Columbia Network on February 13.

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor announced that there will be a roundtable discussion of "Labor and Legislation" on Saturday, February 13, broadcast from 5:00 to 5:30 E. S. T. over the coast-to-coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Labor measures before the present Congress will be discussed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Matthew Woll and George M. Harrison, vice presidents of the Federation, and A. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department.

In view of the many bills concerning the workers which the present session of Congress will consider, the broadcast will be of great interest to members of organized labor and their friends. Officers of National and International Unions, State Associations of Labor, City Central Bodies, Union Label Leagues, Women's auxiliaries to Labor Unions, Local Labor Unions, and the Labor Press are urged to give wide publicity to this round-table discussion and to request local radio stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System to carry the broadcast.